

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

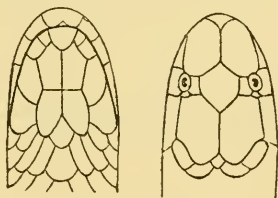
[FIFTH SERIES.]

No. 111. MARCH 1887.

XXI.—*Description of a new Snake, of the Genus Calamaria, from Borneo.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

Calamaria Lovii.

Four upper labials, third entering the eye; first pair of lower labials widely separated by the mental; no azygos



Calamaria Lovii.

shield in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Rostral as deep as broad, only a very small portion visible from above; the suture between the præfrontals two thirds the length of the frontal; latter shield as broad as long, as

long as the suture between the parietals; no præocular. Body much elongate, of equal thickness throughout. Scales in thirteen rows. Ventral plates 211; subcaudals 22. Plumbeous; back with longitudinal lines of light dots; upper lip yellowish (in spirit); side of the anterior fourth of the body with a series of large yellowish spots; a few other such spots on the tail and a cross band of the same colour above the vent.

Total length 265 millim.; diameter of body 5.

A single specimen was obtained on the Rejang River, Sarawak, and presented to the Natural-History Museum by Brooke Low, Esq.

I seize this opportunity to observe that *Elaphis Grabowskyi*, Fischer, from S.E. Borneo, of which the type specimens are now in the Museum, is identical with *E. tenuis*, Cope. The characters pointed out by Dr. Fischer as distinguishing his new species from *E. tenuis*, with which he correctly compares it, are individual variations. I will merely remark that we have specimens from Pekin with nine or even ten upper labials. The range of this snake, originally described from Ningpo and Siam, is an exceptionally extensive one. In addition to the Bornean specimens just mentioned the species is represented in the Natural-History Museum from the following localities:—Chikiang (*Fortune*), Shanghai (*Swinhoe*), Pekin (*Bushell*), Darjeeling (*Jerdon*), and Pajo, Sumatra (*Bock*).

XXII.—On a new Family of Pleurodiran Turtles.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

A RECENT number of the 'Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales' (2nd ser. vol. i. 1886) contains the description, by Mr. E. P. Ramsay, of a new freshwater turtle from the Fly River, New Guinea, which is one of the most striking discoveries made in recent herpetology during the past twenty years. Unfortunately the author does not dwell sufficiently upon the systematic position of his new genus, to which the name *Carettochelys* is given; and his comparison with *Emyda* and his remark that it appears to be a link between the river- and the sea-turtles are merely based on